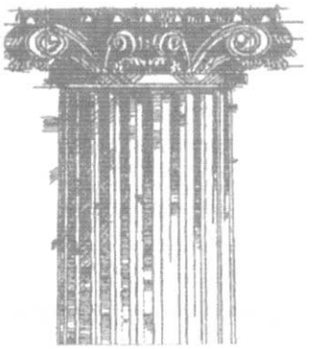

CRAIG M. KIGHTLINGER, M.A., D.C. AND THE EASTERN CHIROPRACTIC INSTITUTE

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Abstract

The formation in 1944 of the Chiropractic Institute of New York (CINY), through the merger of several New York City schools, brought together a number of professional luminaries and produced one of the most scholarly chiropractic environments of the era (1944-1968). One of CINY's ancestor schools, the Eastern Chiropractic Institute (ECI), was organized in Newark, New Jersey as an East Coast alternative to the many broad-scope ("mixer") schools in New York, and initially promoted itself as the only Palmer-straight college in the region. The founder of ECI, Craig M. Kightlinger, D.C., brought together an exceptional faculty, among whom were Julius Dintenfass, D.C. and Clarence W. Weiant, D.C., Ph.D. "Kight's" search for a rational version of straight chiropractic caused him to change political allegiances repeatedly. Originally loyal to B.J. Palmer's Universal Chiropractic Association, Kightlinger eventually resigned from the organization in the wake of the neurocalometer debacle and steered his school toward the educational reform policies of the National Chiropractic Association (NCA). However, his dissatisfaction with the heavy hand of the NCA pushed him into alliance with straight school leaders Carl Cleveland, James Drain and T.F. Ratledge in the late 1930s. His willingness to cooperate with NCA Director of Education John J. Nugent, D.C. in merging his school with others in 1944 suggests a moderating influence for which Nugent has not previously been given credit. Kightlinger became the first president of CINY, and a beloved figure among opposing forces within the profession.

Key Indexing Terms:
Chiropractic, Education, History of Medicine, New York

Introduction

The Chiropractic Institute of New York (CINY) was born of necessity in 1944 by the amalgamation of the New York School of Chiropractic (NYSC), the Standard Institute of Chiropractic and the Eastern Chiropractic Institute (see Figure 1). Intended to meet the demands for higher standards and non-profit status made by New York State's Education Department (1, 2), the merger was brokered by the National Chiropractic Association's (NCA's) director of education, John J. Nugent, D.C. The CINY would become one of the academically strongest and most intellectually sophisticated of chiropractic institutions in its day (3, 4). Its strength derived both from its faculty and from its selection as one of the first research centers for the then newly formed Chiropractic Research Foundation [forerunner of today's Foundation for Chiropractic Education & Research] (5).

The prominence which CINY achieved before its 1968 absorption by the National College of Chiropractic was not inevitable. Indeed, its ancestor institutions, like most chiropractic schools, started humbly as proprietary ventures, just a few among the dozens of new schools that sprouted up in the years

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following the first World War (6). What was it about CINY's roots and about the men who organized the college that nurtured scholarship and greater-than-usual critical thought among chiropractic educators? These questions have not heretofore been explored; their answers shed light on the early history of chiropractic and upon the swirl of events in the early years of the profession's accreditation movement.

Early Chiropractic in New York

Chiropractic came early to New York State (NYS) (7). Goldschmidt (8) suggests that Alma C. Arnold, D.C. arrived in New York City (NYC) as early as 1902, although Arnold herself indicates that she had not graduated from Solon M. Langworthy's first class at the American School of Chiropractic & Nature Cure in Cedar Rapids, Iowa until September of 1903, and that she established her first practice in Washington, D.C. (9). After relocating to NYC, she built a thriving practice, authored a book (10), and included among her patients the founder of the American Red Cross, Clara Barton. Arnold developed what were known as "painless adjusting" techniques, and engaged D.D. Palmer in a series of letters about her methods (11, pp. 781-2). Her system included the broad-scope or naturopathic procedures (dietetics and hydrotherapy) that she had learned at Langworthy's school, and she considered her practice an alternative to that of general medical practitioners (9).

A number of DCs soon followed Arnold to NYS. By the end of the decade Old Dad Chiro was corresponding with chiropractors in Perth Amboy (12), Syracuse (13) and George H. Patchen M.D., D.C. of NYC (14). Benedict Lust, M.D., N.D., D.C., who had operated his American School of Naturopathy since the turn of the century, may have been graduating chiropractors at his American School of Chiropractic in the same facility as early as 1905 (15), and not later than 1915 (16, pp. 190-1; 17). Lust, considered the "father of naturopathy," granted a naturopathic degree to Frederick W. Collins in 1907 (18). His protégé also took a chiropractic degree by correspondence course from the Palmer School of Chiropractic, and established the New Jersey College of Chiropractic & Naturopathy in Newark sometime during 1910-1915 (15, 16, 19). Collins' school was also known at various times as the First National University of Naturopathy & Allied Sciences and later as the Mecca College of Chiropractic. The most famous graduate of the Collins' school was Craig M. Kightlinger (20).

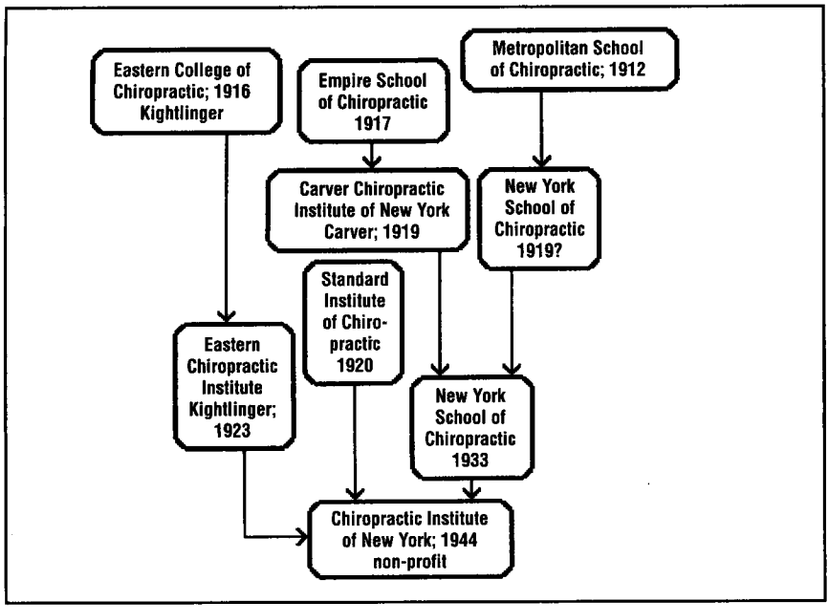


Figure 1. Name, date of founding or re-organization, and owner or status of several of the ancestor institutions of the Chiropractic Institute of New York

Attorney-chiropractor Willard Carver of the Oklahoma City-based Carver Chiropractic College, lectured at both the Mecca College and the American School in 1917, but joined B.J. Palmer's International Association of Chiropractic Schools and Colleges that year, rather than the Associated Colleges and Schools of Chiropractic (ACSC) to which Collins' and Lust's institutions belonged. Palmer's *Fountain Head News* noted that Collins, leader of the ACSC, had been falsely listing the Universal and Carver colleges as members of his organization (21). Two years later Carver founded his Carver Chiropractic Institute (CCI) in NYC, and by 1920 had absorbed the Empire School of Chiropractic (22). Among the most famous graduates of the CCI were Thure C. Peterson and H. Lewis Trubenbach, future faculty members and administrators of the Carver Institute and later the New York School of Chiropractic, and co-founders with Kightlinger in 1944 of the CINY (23, p. 131).

Although Goldschmidt (24) suggested that the earliest chiropractic institution in New York was the Metropolitan School of Chiropractic, thought to have opened in NYC in 1912, a letter to B.J. Palmer from Maurice Brandt, LL.B., secretary of the "Metropolitan College of Chiropractic," suggests a 1920 beginning (25). Ferguson & Wiese (15) note a "Metropolitan Institute of Chiropractic" in NYC during 1923-35, presumably the same school. The Metropolitan offered an 18-month program (which would have been unusually long for the 1912 era), and eventually dissolved into the

NYSC. The NYSC claimed a 1912 founding date in its 1932 catalogue, which probably reflects its absorption of the Metropolitan. As noted earlier, Benedict Lust's American School of Chiropractic may have functioned as early as 1905 (15).

The year 1912 also saw the birth of chiropractic organization in the Empire State (26), when "Thirteen New York chiropractors convened in Binghamton on August 14, 1912 and organized the New York State Chiropractic Association by electing officers and adopting a constitution and by-laws with provisions for the formation of district societies around the state" (7). The group included "L.E. Blackmer, R.E. Hawley, L.J. Fenner, M.J. Briggs, H.B. Ingalls, C.L. Andrus, J.W. Mills, G.H. Seaman, W.O. Rowley, L.G. Lewis, H.C. Swartout, L.P. Pinney and W.B. Eldridge." Louis E. Blackmer D.C. was elected the first president of the New York Chiropractic Association (NYCA), and J. Lewis Fenner, D.C., later a founding member and official of the American Chiropractic Association of the 1920s, served as the state association's first secretary (8, 27).

In 1913 the NYCA "caused the first chiropractic bill to be drafted and introduced in the New York State Legislature" (8). However, the struggle for licensure in NYS would require another 50 years before achieving success (7). By 1916 the Universal Chiropractors' Association (UCA), organized 10 years before by B.J. Palmer and several other alumni of the Palmer School of Chiropractic (PSC) to defend straight chiropractors against charges of unlicensed practice, had formed a New York chapter. This state branch of the UCA vied with the earlier state association, and insisted on straight chiropractic legislation (28). The disharmony among chiropractors repeatedly hampered efforts to obtain legislation for chiropractic in the Empire State.

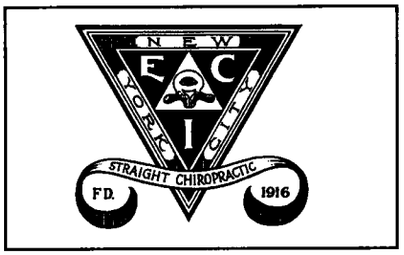


Figure 2. Symbol of the Eastern Chiropractic Institute, from the Institute's Annual Catalogue, 1929-30

Birth of the Eastern

Born in Valparaiso, Indiana on July 18, 1881, C.M. Kightlinger grew up in Jersey City, New Jersey (20). He returned to Indiana to study at Valparaiso University, where he earned a B.S. in 1903 and a master's degree in 1905. Rehm indicates that Kightlinger was also a "graduate pharmacist," and Palmer (29) mentioned that the Indianan had worked in a perfume factory. "Kight" reportedly earned his chiropractic degree from the New Jersey College of Chiropractic in 1917 (20). However, a diploma in the writer's possession, issued by the Mecca College of Chiropractic of Wilmington, Delaware and dated November 23, 1916, includes the signatures of "Francis W. Allen, N.D., D.C., Ph.C., Dean" of the college, and "Craig M. Kightlinger, B.S., Ph.G., D.C., Ph.C.," presumably a faculty member or trustee. Of possible significance, the "FD" (presumably, the founding date) given on the Eastern Chiropractic Institute's symbol is 1916 (see Figure 2).

Kightlinger is recalled as a gregarious individual and a charismatic speaker. He earned a reputation for his humor, "in particular enjoying his resemblance to Theodore Roosevelt and ability to impersonate the former American president, complete with eyeglasses and attached ribbon" (20). He was also rather strong-willed and dogged in pursuit of his goals, as evidenced in his correspondence with many professional leaders. This combination of charm and determination would serve him well in his 35 year career in chiropractic.

It has been suggested that Kightlinger founded the Eastern College of Chiropractic (ECC) in Newark, New Jersey in 1919 (20). However, Palmer (30) dated the birth of ECC to January, 1918. Additionally, commentary and correspondence between Kightlinger and B.J. Palmer in the *Fountain Head News* clearly indicate that the Newark school was operating at least as early as February, 1918, when BJ visited the Newark/New York area (31-33). This was the first meeting between the two straight chiropractic college leaders (32), who soon became political allies within the UCA (34).

The original sources of Kightlinger's straight chiropractic convictions are unknown. He noted his admiration for several other straight chiropractic school leaders (e.g., 35). His former teacher at the New Jersey/Mecca College, F.W. Collins, found considerable disfavor from BJ owing to his broad-scope instruction, his claim to have received a diploma by correspondence from the Palmer School (36), and for the strong endorsements he claimed from his former student (37) and others (38). Kightlinger reacted strongly to Collins' spurious testimonials in a letter to Palmer:

> *I am so mad, real sure enough hot under the collar mad. Just received Collins' latest explosion and he has my name in it AND FOUR OF THE OTHER STRAIGHT BOYS. What he says is one down right lie and I am getting the others together tonight to make some means of making him stop this publication. I never said that he was a great adjuster and if I ever hope to be like him, I would desire my friends to have me adjudged insane. I always considered him a very poor adjuster and I do so today...If you can suggest some method by which we can*

effectively put a stop to all these lies and cheap trash, I wish you would give me the aid of your advice. What Collins says, as quoting me, is a lie... (39).

After opening the ECC, Kightlinger continued his own studies, this time at the PSC as a "post-graduate" student in 1919-20 (20, 40, 41). The first graduates of the ECC, among them George R. Dencer and J. Kaufman of New Jersey, reportedly earned their diplomas in 1920 (42). Kightlinger's decision to open the ECC was prompted by a perceived "need of a straight-Chiropractic school in the East" (40), and B.J. Palmer soon offered his endorsement (33). Although many schools of the era (e.g., 43), including most operating in the Newark/New York area, claimed to teach "Palmer Method" chiropractic and to use Palmer "green books" (44) as texts, Kightlinger's Eastern soon earned a reputation as the leading local "straight" school. He voiced special praise (45) for Mabel Palmer, D.C.'s (46) textbook, *Chiropractic Anatomy*. Kightlinger became a firm believer in BJ's marketing ideas for the profession:

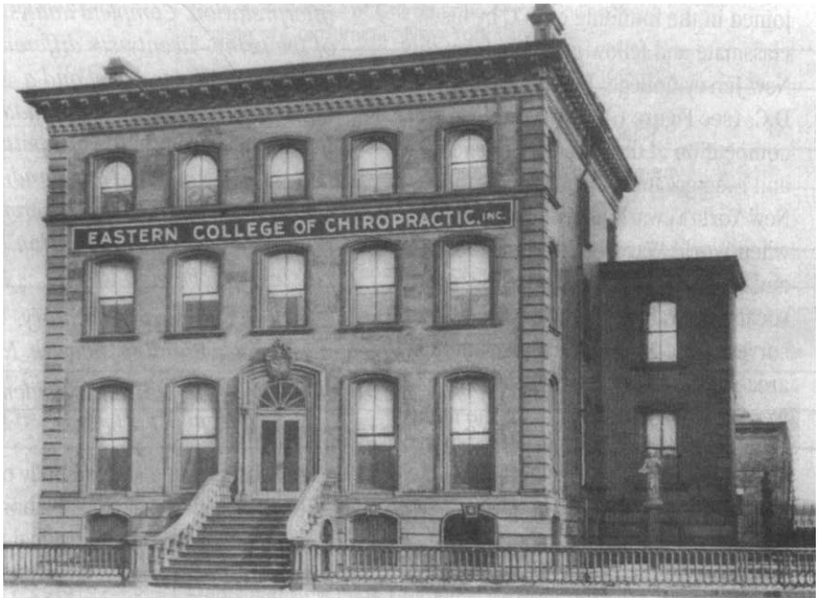


Figure 3. Campus of the Eastern Chiropractic College at 1016-18 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey; from the school's annual catalog for 1922, p. 4 (photo courtesy of Pamela Bjork, MLS and the W. A. Budden Library, Portland, Oregon).

Figure 4. "Morning Seniors" in front of the Eastern Chiropractic College campus, Newark, New Jersey; from the school's annual catalog for 1922, p. 18 (photo courtesy of Pamela Bjork, MLS and the W. A. Budden Library, Portland, Oregon).

Advertising is the life of all business. The selling of Chiropractic is a business just the same as the selling of medicine, osteopathy or any commodity that the people must have. To advertise is to make known to the individual that you have the thing which they desire and to awaken in them THAT desire which may be lying dormant.

The medical profession does not have to advertise and pay for it, but they do advertise just the same, because they receive much space in our daily papers and magazines, which does not cost them one cent, and is worth millions of dollars due to their wonderful organization.

The Chiropractic profession must pay for its advertising in order to get before the public eye. While this is unfortunate it is a fact, therefore, the chiropractors in paying for their advertising should get what they pay for. In contemplating any advertising campaign it is best to secure the services of some agency, whose business it is to write advertisements, to prepare your copy for you... (47).

The first campus of the ECC was located in an office building in Newark, and a PSC alumnus named Buettner was mentioned as a faculty member (33). The school's 1922 catalogue placed the campus at 1016-1018 Broad Street in Newark (see Figures 3 and 4). The school was a for-profit venture (see

Table 1: 1936 shareholders of the Eastern Chiropractic Institute (Application of Eastern Chiropractic Institute to the Council of Chiropractic Examining Boards, April 28, 1936 [CCE Archives])

Shareholder	Number of Shares	Shareholder	Number of Shares
Craig M. Kightlinger, M.A., D.C.	95	F.F. Hirsch, D.C.	95
Julian M. Jacobs, D.C	95	George J. Maza, D.C.	47.5
Agnes V. Kelley	95	Paul Stratman, D.C.	47.5
Clarence W. Weiant, D.C.	95	Raymond E. Hummel, D.C.	30

Table 1) owned exclusively by chiropractors, and chartered in Connecticut. Kightlinger originally listed his position as "Dean" rather than president (33). A branch of the Eastern operated in Hartford, Connecticut during 1922-1924 (48). According to the school's 1922 catalog, there were 12 faculty members, including several of the officers of the institution. At that time the officers included President Kightlinger, F.E. Conover, D.C., vice-president, Frederick V. Jacobs, D.C., secretary (presumably related to Julian M. Jacobs, D.C, then a faculty member), and G.A. Whitleigh, D.C., treasurer. Ruland W. Lee, D.C., who would succeed Lillard T. Marshall, D.C. to become the second president of the National Chiropractic Association in 1934, served as Kightlinger's assistant in the philosophy department in 1922.

Figure 5. Craig M. Kightlinger, M.A., D.C., from the Annual Catalogue of the Eastern Chiropractic Institute for 1929-30 (photo provided by the Palmer College Archives)

Kight (see Figure 5) was probably joined in the founding of ECC by his classmate and fellow graduate from the New Jersey College, Julian M. Jacobs, D.C. (see Figure 6). The pair faced stiff competition at the time they opened, and even greater competition in the New York/Newark metropolitan area when World War I ended (see Table 2) and veterans became eligible for federal vocational training benefits (6). A 1921 survey of the NYC-Newark metropolitan area suggested some 1800 students were studying chiropractic in the many schools of that region (49). However, by early 1923 the glut of students was over (50), and many schools failed. The decrease in students brought the Eastern near to closing in 1925 (51), but by 1928 the ECI boasted "1200 successful graduates" (52). Beideman (23, p. 269) suggests that Jacobs served as dean of the Standard Institute of Chiropractic in NYC during 1928-44, but his name does not appear among the faculty in the school's 1937 catalogue. If Jacobs was employed by the Standard, he had nonetheless returned to work with Kightlinger at the Eastern not later than 1938 (53), and was listed in 1936 as a shareholder of the Eastern (see Table 1).

In 1923 Kightlinger moved the ECC from its birthplace in Newark to 128 West 75th Street in NYC (see Figure 7); at the same time the school's name was changed to the Eastern Chiropractic Institute (ECI). Five years later Clarence W. Weiant, B.S., D.C. (see Figure 8), a 1921 Palmer graduate and former instructor at the Texas Chiropractic College who would earn a Ph.D. in anthropology from Columbia University in 1943 (54, p. 252), joined the ECI faculty. Also in 1928, Kightlinger and Weiant opened the Eastern Chemical Laboratory in Newark (55):

THE LATEST AID
FOR SELLING YOUR PATIENTS

Urinalysis with a Chiropractic interpretation. Complete analysis of the urine. Twenty-six different tests, the findings noted and a Chiropractic interpretation made. It sells Chiropractic to your patient better than you can. Four hundred Chiropractors now use our service. Containers sent on application. We pay the postage both ways.

Eastern Chemical Laboratory,
Loew Theatre Building, Newark, N.J.

CRAIG M. KIGHTLINGER, President
C.W. WEIANT, Chemist

Two years later, with a student body of 70, the ECI installed a chemical laboratory "equipped to provide individual laboratory work in chemistry and physiology for the students" (56). By 1933 the

Figure 6. Julian M. Jacobs, D.C., from the Tracoil, yearbook of the Chiropractic Institute of New York, 1949, p. 3 (photo courtesy of Bart N. Green, D.C.)

Table 2: Early chiropractic colleges in the Newark/New York City area

Founding Date	School, Location	Administrator(s)
1905?	American School of Chiropractic, New York City	Benedict Lust, M.D., N.D., D.C. President
1909	New Jersey/Mecca College of Chiropractic & Naturopathy, aka First National University of Naturopathy & Allied Sciences, Newark, New Jersey	Frederick W. Collins, D.O., D.C., M.D., President
1912? 1920?	Metropolitan (Institute) School of Chiropractic, New York City	Louis S. Siegfried, D.C., *President* (1923); Sinai Gershanek, D.C., *Dean* (1920-23); Maurice Brandt, LL.B., *Secretary* (1920)
1912?	New York School of Chiropractic of the Connecticut Collete of Chiropractic, New York City	Anton Deininger, D.O., D.C., N.D *President,* Sinai Gershanek, D.C., *Dean*
1915?	Darling & Darling Chiropractic College, New York City	?
1917	Empire Institute of Chiropractic, New York City (absorbed by Carver Chiropractic Institute by 1920)	Walter L. Vaughan, D.C., *President* (1919?)
1917?	National Eclectic Institute, West Hoboken, New Jersey	?
1918?	Advanced School of Chiropractic, New York City	Frank Dean, M.B., D.C., *President* and *Registrar* (1921)
1918?	Amalgamated Chiropractic Colleges, New York City	?
1916? 1918	Eastern College of Chiropractic, Newark, New Jersey (later the Eastern Chiropractic Institute of New York City)	Craig M. Kightlinger, M.A., D.C., Ph.C., *Dean* (later *President*); Julian M. Jacobs, D.C., *Dean*
1918?	National Eclectic Institute, New York City	?
1919	Columbia Institute of Chiropractic, New York City	Frank Dean, M.B., D.C., *Dean*
1919	Carver Chiropractic Institute (also called Carver Chiropractic College), New York City	Willard Carver, LL.B., D.C., *President* and *Dean*
1919	Chiropractic University of New York	D.M. Cernot, *President*; A.L. Allen, *Vice-President*; James E. McCabe, *Dean*
1919?	Manhattan College of Chiropractic, New York City	?
1919-20	New York College of Chiropractic (formerly the Chiropractic University of New York)	Charles E. C. Oswald, A.B., D.C., *Dean*
1920	International College of Chiropractic, New York City	?
1920	Standard Institute of Chiropractic, New York City	William Talbot Truitt, D.C., Ph.C., *President* (1920-23); A.B. Vossler, *Dean* (1920); John F.X. Loughran, D.C., Ph.C., *Dean* (1921); B.H. Williams, D.C., Ph.C., *Dean* (1921); Edward F. Hoeppner, D.C., Ph.C., *Dean* (1923)
1920	Cosmopolitan School of Chiropractic, New York City	J.E. Otto, *Dean*
1921?	Continental School of Chiropractic, New York City	?
1923	Eastern Chiropractic Institute (formerly Eastern College of Chiropractic), New York City	Craig M. Kightlinger, M.A., D.C., Ph.C., *President* (1923-1944)

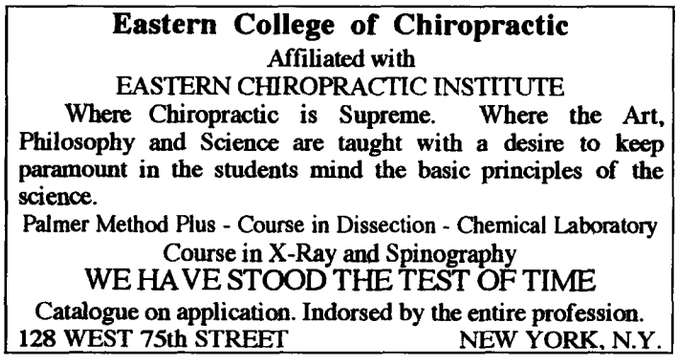
ECI offered a variety of curricula to meet the differing requirements of various state boards of chiropractic examiners:

The Faculty of the Eastern Chiropractic Institute, after deliberation with its Advisory Board, is pleased to announce to the field that, in addition to its regular Standard Course of twenty-eight months, it has added such courses which will meet the requirements in length of time, hours, and subjects, in states which require either more or less than our Standard Course.

In the past prospective students from states requiring less than our Standard Course, justifiably did not care to spend the amount of time with us which we required. Our large Faculty, together with other fine teaching facilities, enables us to take care of students from any state whatever.

COURSE A

Four school years of seven months each in Freshman, Sophomore, Junior



Eastern College of Chiropractic
Affiliated with
EASTERN CHIROPRACTIC INSTITUTE
Where Chiropractic is Supreme. Where the Art, Philosophy and Science are taught with a desire to keep paramount in the students mind the basic principles of the science.
Palmer Method Plus - Course in Dissection - Chemical Laboratory
Course in X-Ray and Spinography
WE HAVE STOOD THE TEST OF TIME
Catalogue on application. Indorsed by the entire profession.
128 WEST 75th STREET NEW YORK, N.Y.

Figure 7. Advertisement for the Eastern Chiropractic Institute which appeared in the Bulletin of the American Chiropractic Association 1925 (Oct/Nov); 2(9-10): 17

and Senior classes. This is our Standard Course.

COURSE B
Three school years of six months each in Freshman, Junior and Senior classes. The curriculum for this course has been arranged to enable the student to cover all subjects and put in added classroom hours to meet state requirements.

COURSE C
Four calendar years of seven months each in Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior Classes covering all subjects and credits required by state boards.

COURSE D
Four calendar years of nine months each in Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior classes covering all subjects and requiring classrooms hours adequate to meet state board requirements (57).

Weiant became well known to the profession after he succeeded John Monroe, A.M., D.C. as director of research for the ACA in 1929 (5, 58), in which capacity he authored many articles on the research needs of the profession (e.g., 59). His reputation was further advanced in the 1930s as the founding editor of the *Science Sidelights* column and author of many other articles (e.g., 60) in the NCA's *Journal*. The column continued in later years under the editorship of Julius Dintenfass, B.S., D.C. (see Figure 9), who taught taught for many years at his alma mater following his 1936 graduation from ECI. Weiant also became noted for his collaboration with George N. Adelman, D.C. in the development of the "Analyte," a "visual nerve-tracing" device (61).

Early Political Struggles

Kightlinger demonstrated an early and active commitment to the cause of chiropractic. One example was in the form of significant financial contributions to the UCA's jail fund, which provided monetary support to the families of chiropractors incarcerated for practicing their art (62), particularly those in California. Leo Spears, D.C. of Denver commended the New Jersey school leader for his efforts to have chiropractic care for veterans reimbursed by the federal government (63), although this campaign was not successful. By 1923 "Kight" was serving as vice-president of the UCA (64). The efforts of the UCA in New York did not find favor with Lyndon E. Lee, D.C., then president of the NYS Chiropractic Society. Lee's comments in the *National (College) Journal of Chiropractic* concerning the relative merits of both groups' activities at the state capital in Albany suggested how unwelcome the Palmer organization was in the state.

> *The manner in which the U.C.A. invaded New York has so aroused the chiropractors of this state that the New York State Chiropractic Society actually shows a larger number of new members than it did last year and to prove further how sadly mistaken Dr. Palmer is, I point your attention to the fact that we have just closed the largest Convention which the State Society has held during my connection with the organization and that goes back for nearly nine years..."*
>
> *It always has been our desire to secure a bill which would permit a natural growth and development of chiropractic; which would establish it as a separate entity, clean and undefiled; impose proper educational standards upon chiropractic schools and allow graduates of these schools to be examined by a Board of Chiropractors. It is this unselfish policy of the New York State Chiropractic Society that has kept New York State open for you new chiropractors. The New York State Chiropractic Society, and that Society alone, is deserving of your thanks for the opportunity of continued practice here (65).*

Palmer's nationwide "Cleaning House " policy called for the removal of all "mixer" chiropractors from state societies under threat that the UCA would organize rival societies in states which failed to comply. This prompted considerable friction for the profession, and led to the 1922 formation of the American Chiropractic Association (ACA), a group which welcomed "straights" and mixers to its ranks (66). How Kightlinger reacted to the "Cleaning House" policy is not known, but following BJ's introduction of the neurocalometer (NCM) in 1924 (67, 68), the New York educator abandoned his office and membership in BJ's national society:

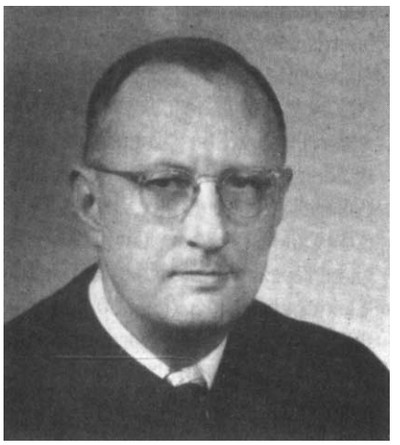


Figure 8. Clarence W. Weiant, D.C., Ph.D., from the Tracoil, yearbook of the Chiropractic Institute of New York, 1949, p. 3 (photo courtesy of Bart N. Green, D.C.)

April 19, 1925

Dear Sirs:

The Officers and Board of Directors of the U.C.A., Davenport, Iowa

After due consideration and weighing of all the facts I find it necessary that I tender my resignation as Vice President of the U.C.A. for the following reasons:

First - That I cannot longer agree with nor follow the policies of the Association.

Second - That I feel it best for any chiropractic organization, that an officer of a school should not hold an executive office.

Third - That Chiropractic should be organized along entirely different lines, making the State Associations the unit and calling at some different point each year a general convention of delegates selected from the unit membership.

Fourth - That Chiropractic be placed in a more favorable position before the public, by adhering to the basic principles of the science, by discarding all mechanical devices that tend to lessen the efficiency of the palpater.

Requesting that my resignation take effect at once, I am, Chiropractically yours,

Craig M. Kightlinger

–The Illinois Chiropractor (69)

The letter of resignation suggests that Kightlinger's motivations for distancing himself from the "Developer of Chiropractic" (Palmer's self-characterization) involved both distaste for the NCM program and a belief, frequently enunciated by the leadership of the ACA (66), that "school men" should play no elected role in national professional associations of chiropractors. B.J. Palmer's dual role, as president of the largest chiropractic institution and as de facto leader of the UCA, created a distrust of college leaders among members of the profession, one which continues today.

Historian William Rehm (20, p. 298) has suggested that Kightlinger's departure from the UCA hastened the merger of the UCA and the ACA, an amalgamation that produced the National Chiropractic Association (NCA, forerunner of today's ACA). At the UCA's convention in Chicago in 1925 (just a few months after Kightlinger's departure), Tom Morris, LL.B., longtime BJ-ally and legal counsel to the UCA, offered his resignation, stating his opposition to Palmer's NCM marketing program. Palmer quickly offered his resignation as secretary of the UCA; Morris was reinstated but Palmer was not (70, pp. 171, 179-80). A year later, following an unsuccessful bid to be re-elected as UCA secretary, BJ organized the Chiropractic Health Bureau (66, 71), which was renamed the International Chiropractors' Association (ICA) in 1940 or 1941.

Kightlinger's separation from the UCA and from his former mentor and ally, B.J. Palmer, was painful for him. As the decade wore on and it became obvious that Palmer would not cooperate with efforts to unite the profession (such as the long campaign, from 1926 through 1930, to amalgamate the UCA and the ACA), the Eastern Institute's leader penned an article for the ACA's *Bulletin* which sought to honor Palmer, and at the same time insist upon his participation in the mainstream:

Chiropractic was discovered by one man and developed by another, and we must give full credit to him who discovered it and still greater credit to him who has developed it. We cannot forget the many trying times that the developer of our science went through to keep it alive and to bring it to a point where it could stand on its feet. To him we owe more than we can ever repay and to him is due the fact that the Science of Chiropractic is where it is today. He took us through the Dark Ages of the development, but now the time has come when once again the Natural Law must be taken into account and the leader of old must either sit at the council table and consult with the minds of the

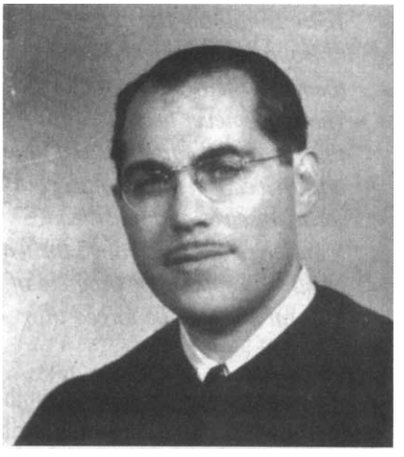


Figure 9. Julius Dintenfass, B.S., D.C., from the Tracoil, yearbook of the Chiropractic Institute of New York, 1949, p. 3 (photo courtesy of Bart N. Green, D.C.)

many or take his place on the side lines and let the march of Progress pass. We need him but we need as much and more the ideas that result from the clear thinking of the interested members of our profession. We must have the cool logic of the best minds and the greatest brains of the entire profession. The dictates of the one, no matter how sincere and honest they may be, can serve no more. No one mind can see and appreciate the wants and needs of the Chiropractic profession. We may need a general to guide and direct us but we need a staff to do the planning.

Nature is not a pleasing master and Natural Law is many times cruel, but it is the result of truth and it will prevail. It is not the nicest spectacle to see the old leader of the herd beaten and his leadership taken by a younger and stronger opponent and it is not the most pleasant thought to know that, sooner or later, the old leader must place his mantle on the shoulders of the best minds of the many. It is a fact and facts must be faced....

There is nothing the matter with Chiropractic. There is a great deal the matter with Chiropractors. They have never been used to thinking for themselves. The time has arrived when they must think for themselves and must lead themselves, or they will go the way of all who oppose the progress of Natural Law and be forced into oblivion... (72).

The intense political struggle within the profession during the 1920s was attributable in part to the mounting persecution of chiropractors by political medicine. This harassment was especially severe in NYS, and particularly in NYC (73). Despite the efforts of Frank R. Margetts, LL.B., D.C., president of the Chicago-based ACA, to secure licensing legislation in New York (74-76), chiropractors in the state faced repeated arrests and prosecutions for unlicensed practice. The activities of Wolf Adler, D.C., then a professor at the NYSC (later a faculty member and administrator at several chiropractic schools in Southern California, including the Los Angeles, Cleveland and Pasadena Colleges), was exemplary. Adler was outspoken in his criticism of the medical monopoly; he authored dozens of articles in the popular press and was a frequently invited speaker at various citizens' groups in NYC. This made him a highly visible target for the downstate representatives of the state medical society. Adler's travails, including an arrest by a policewoman posing as a patient, were regularly featured in NYC newspapers, such as the *Daily Register,* the *New York American,* the *New York Times,* the *New York Graphic* and the *New York Herald Tribune.*

In response, drugless healers organized the New York Chiropractic-Naturopathic Protective Association (77, 78) with Adler as their chairman, and sought judicial relief from the harassment of the medical politicians. Kightlinger joined with Adler and NYC practitioner Francis X. Sauchelli, D.C. in making appearances to rally public sentiment in favor of the chiropractors (79). Their efforts foreshadowed those of William H. Werner, D.C. and his lay advocates group, the American Bureau of Chiropractic, which was organized in New York on March 27, 1927 (73).

The Education Wars

Kightlinger's most important political interactions were within the chiropractic educational community and its expanding constituency. This community included the national professional associations (UCA, ACA, CHB/Chiropractic Health Bureau, NCA), the licensing boards and the Council of State Chiropractic Examining Boards (CSCEB), and the educational reformers within these various groups (e.g., W.A. Budden, D.C., N.D. of Western States College; Wayne F. Crider, D.C. of CSCEB; C.O. Watkins, D.C. of NCA). He would make repeated derogatory references to Watkins and Crider (e.g., 80-82). The ECI's 1936 application for institutional rating on the CSCEB's "standard scale" survives in the archives of the Council on Chiropractic Education, and indicates that the school then had 11 faculty members and 125 students, offered a 30-month curriculum (not including physiotherapy) and required a high school education or its equivalent for admission (83).

Efforts to standardize and upgrade the training of chiropractors date at least to 1914 (84). In 1917 the short-lived International Association of Chiropractic Schools & Colleges (IACSC) was organized during the joint meeting of UCA and the annual lyceum (homecoming) of the PSC (16, p. 56). A decade later both the International Chiropractic Congress (ICC) and the ACA had established schools divisions (66, 85), and the American College of Chiropractors in NYC had devised and sought to disseminate a "standard curriculum" (86). At about the same time the ECI, "in keeping with the spirit to merge forces for greater strength," attempted an amalgamation with the NYSC (87). It

"Kightlinger's most important political interactions were within the chiropractic educational community and its expanding constituency."

was a brief marriage, and by May, 1928 the ECI had separated from the NYSC, and continued in operation at new facilities in the Bryant Park Building at 55 West 42nd St in NYC (88). The Carver Chiropractic Institute was also located at this address as of April, 1929 (89), and the NYSC had moved to this site by 1932 (90). The faculties of these schools were, therefore, in close proximity to each other throughout the 1930s, and all adhered to a "straight" vision of chiropractic.

Kightlinger's political allegiances changed several more times during his career. He was an early enthusiast for and charter member of the NCA, and an active participant in the International Chiropractic Congress' schools division (see Table 3). Initially, he participated in the NCA's Council of School Deans, a discussion group headed by Homer G. Beatty, D.C., N.D. which extended membership to the leaders of all chiropractic colleges (91). However, as the 1930s wore on and the NCA's educational reform efforts took shape (92, 93), Kightlinger and Carl Cleveland organized a resistance movement, the Associated Chiropractic Colleges of America (ACCA) (94-96). T.F. Ratledge described the ACCA as "an organization of CHIROPRACTIC schools to offset the menace of the N.C.A. and those Naturopathic minded schools with it now seems to be in league as against real chiropractic schools" (97). The ACCA consisted of the Eastern, Cleveland, Ratledge and Texas colleges, and the group worked hard but unsuccessfully to recruit the Lincoln College and the Universal Chiropractic College to its cause. They also expected that B.J. Palmer would "at least be friendly or at least not adverse to us in such a movement" (97).

Early on Kightlinger proposed that the ACCA should publish its own journal (95), and approached Julius Dintenfass, D.C., a recent graduate of the ECI, to produce it (98). However, the magazine, called the *ACCA News*, was eventually published by Carl S. Cleveland, D.C. of Kansas City as editor, and Kightlinger serving as advertising manager (99). The first issue appeared in January, 1938, and included original contributions from administrators of the four colleges (Carl Cleveland, D.C., James R. Drain, D.C. of the Texas College, Kightlinger and Weiant of the Eastern Institute, and T.F. Ratledge, D.C., founder of the Los Angeles school that would eventually become today's Cleveland College of Los Angeles). At about the same time Kightlinger noted that the NCA's "Journal is never distributed in our school" on the grounds that it included non-chiropractic (i.e., "mixer") material (100).

The ire of the straight chiropractic college leaders had been provoked not only by the NCA's intent to raise and standardize chiropractic education and its willingness to recognize schools which taught subjects considered "mixing," but also by the manner in which the educational reformers went about establishing their authority. Exemplary was a 1937 letter received by T.F. Ratledge, D.C. from Wayne F. Crider, D.C., then president of the Council of State Chiropractic Examining Boards (CSCEB) and later a member of the NCA Committee on Educational Standards. Unlike contemporary notions that accreditation in higher education is a voluntary process, these first chiropractic efforts in the mid-1930s sought to impose educational reforms:

> *The Committee regrets to note you have failed to furnish the necessary information in order that the Ratledge College could be evaluated by comparison with the Standards for Accrediting Chiropractic Schools and Colleges. Since this program is equitable in every respect there is no alternative. Either furnish the information request as per our form contained within your files or receive an unapproved rating until such time as said information is voluntarily rendered (101).*

John J. Nugent, D.C., whose appointment as NCA Director of Education was still several years in the future (92), was also distressed by Crider's actions,

Table 3: Membership in Division Three of the International Chiropractic Congress: the International Congress of Chiropractic Educational Institutions, Carl S. Cleveland, Sr., D.C. of the Cleveland Chiropractic College, *President,* and Henry C. Harring, D.C., M.D. of the Missouri Chiropractic College, *Secretary* (from the *Journal of the International Chiropractic Congress* for February, 1932)

American School of Chiropractic, New York NY	Mecca College of Chiropractic, Newark NJ
Carver College of Chiropractic, Oklahoma City OK	Missouri Chiropractic College, St Louis MO
Cleveland Chiropractic College, Kansas City MO	National College of Chiropractic, Chicago IL
Colorado Chiropractic University, Denver CO	O'Neil-Ross Chiropractic College, Fort Wayne IN
Columbia Institute of Chiropractic, New York NY	Palmer School of Chiropractic, Davenport IA
Denver Chiropractic Institute, Denver CO	Pacific Chiropractic College, Portland OR
Eastern Chiropractic Institute, New York NY	Ratledge System of Chiropractic Schools, Los Angeles CA
Institute of the Science of Chiropractic, New York NY	Standard School of Chiropractic, New York NY
Lincoln Chiropractic College, Indianapolis IN	Texas Chiropractic College, San Antonio TX
	Universal Chiropractic College, Pittsburgh PA

most particularly the seemingly arbitrary manner in which the CSCEB president applied his "standards" (102). Kightlinger was no less exasperated with the efforts of the CSCEB and the NCA to interfere with the operation of his business. In a letter to Nugent just prior to NCA's 1938 convention in Toronto, the New York leader suggested that:

> *One angle is that the profession is trying to regulate the schools and I feel they haven't any right to do this unless they lend their support to the schools so that they can continue and this the profession has not done.*
>
> *I recognize the right of State Boards to regulate and classify schools but think it comes under an entirely different head. We can talk with State Boards and arrive at some conclusion but with some of the radicals in the profession we cannot. So that there can be some unity and presentation of subjects at Toronto I would like to have this meeting and talk it over with you* (103).

Crider felt his efforts were being resisted by the straight college leaders. In a letter to Kightlinger he indicated that:

> *...You, personally, have endeavored to cooperate, but the thing that I cannot understand is this–outside of suggesting that nothing but Chiropractic subjects be recognized in any Standard for grading Chiropractic Schools you haven't in any way offered a constructive suggestion, nor, to my recollection has any other member of your group* (104).

Kightlinger expressed his opinion of the NCA/CSCEB educational reform campaign in a letter to Kelly C. Robinson, D.C., a Carver graduate practicing in New York who was elected president of the NCA at the society's 1938 convention in Toronto:

> *It is all well enough for the profession to tell us what to do but the medical profession didn't increase their school hours or length of course until they themselves had prepared a substantial foundation for schools to exist on. Privately owned schools are not the thing for any science but until the Chiropractic profession can donate money or secure endowments so that a school can be run by such donations and endowments they must be run privately and as such must be managed by private interests to their benefit....*
>
> *Again, I notice that no fight is being made on the practice of asking for $25.00 or $50.00 on sending a student to a Chiropractic Institution and the school that was rated above the Eastern, the National School of Chiropractic, has gone out boldly without any subterfuge and offered $25.00 for every student sent in. This is one of the most unethical practices that any profession can tolerate and yet not one damn thing is said about it, but the schools are given hell because they don't lengthen the course.*
>
> *I am going to Toronto and I am fully primed to say what I think. As far as this Institution is concerned the National Association hasn't helped us one single bit. They have never sent us a student and whenever we get a speaker from them we pay their expenses.*
>
> *I have an investment and I have fought for that investment and the only help that has been given me or my colleagues is that the loyal chiropractors have sent us prospective students. We know all the problems. We know some of the answers but the profession doesn't* (80).

When the Cleveland College and the Eastern Institute were initially approved by the NCA, Ratledge viewed this as a strategy to "kill off the Associated Chiropractic Colleges of America by approving some of us while the others are left out" (105). At the NCA's annual convention in Dallas, Texas during July 24-26, 1939, a number of disaffected school leaders voted to withdraw from the NCA's Council on Educational Institutions and to organize a rival society, the Allied Chiropractic Educational Institutions (ACEI), for the purpose of "preserving chiropractic in its purity for posterity, and that we are resolved to cooperate with all chiropractic organizations with similar objectives" (106). Included in the group were Kightlinger and Jacobs of the ECI and representatives from the Carver, Cleveland, Columbia, O'Neil-Ross, Ratledge and Texas colleges as well as the NYSC, the Standard Institute of NYC and the Restview University of Chiropractic in Seattle (107). Kightlinger's participation in the ACEI was particularly troublesome for the NCA, since he was also serving as president of the NCA's National Council on Educational Institutions (108). The ACEI seems to have replaced the ACCA.

The first officers of the ACEI, elected at the 1939 meeting, were H.E. Weiser, D.C. (dean of the Texas Chiropractic College), President, Julian M. Jacobs, D.C., Vice-President, and T.F. Ratledge, D.C., Secretary. Opposing the formation of the ACEI were NCA loyalists James N. Firth, D.C. of the Lincoln, W.A. Budden, D.C., N.D. of Western States, Henry C. Harring, D.C., M.D. of the Missouri Chiropractic College, and the Universal Chiropractic College. Shortly thereafter, B.J. and the PSC, who had not been represented at the NCA convention, were invited to join the ACEI (109). BJ reportedly "displayed a kindly attitude and appears to be just waiting to see if we show good faith in the organization consistent with the statement of purpose for which we organized" (110).

The ACEI's first annual meeting was held in Kansas City on July 20, 1940, at which time the PSC was accepted as a member (111). BJ proposed and the organization issued its ultimatum to the NCA (112).:

> *To the National Chiropractic Association, the Chiropractic Health Bureau, and all allied organizations purporting to be within the Chiropractic profession, the Allied Chiropractic Educational Institutions goes on record and states that unless a reorganized plan of your bodies, association, or by whatever name known, reorganized, amend and change said organizations in such way as to be in conformity with the suggestions and demands of allied educational institutions, we find it is necessary that we shall withdraw all support that has ever come from the members of this organization to your organization in every way, shape and manner, and we say to you now in all kindness and truth that unless reorganization, amendments, etc., are accomplishments by you within a reasonable time, the members of the Allied Chiropractic Educational Institutions shall feel free to organize a separate national organization that will be strictly Chiropractic in all of its departments, and will look to carrying out, all and singular, the things that have been said in this address. This matter has been fully considered and unanimously passed by this organization, which has signed the same as such and each of its members has signed in his individual capacity* (111).

Although Kightlinger's name appeared on this document, along with those of straight chiropractic school leaders B.J. Palmer, Willard Carver, T.F. Ratledge, James R. Drain, Carl Cleveland, Frank Dean and George O'Neil, Kightlinger had not attended the meeting, and the ECI's endorsement was by proxy vote cast by Carl Cleveland (113). The ultimatum provoked outrage within the NCA's Council on Chiropractic Schools, which met during the NCA's convention in Minneapolis on July 28, 1940. Leo J. Steinbach, D.C., dean of the Universal Chiropractic College in Pittsburgh, considered the wording of ACEI's proclamation inflammatory, and opined that mention of the Chiropractic Health Bureau (today's ICA) was "a Palmer bluff, whereby B.J. hoped to eventually regain his general control of the profession as a whole" (113). Budden of Western States deplored the use of physiotherapy modalities by straight chiropractic graduates who were "unschooled" in such methods. Carl Cleveland defended the ACEI's stand, and denounced instruction in "therapeutic measures as...unprofessional" (113). The battle would rage for decades.

But Kightlinger had been absent from the Minneapolis meeting as well as the Kansas City convocation. At age 59, he was contemplating a change: perhaps retirement, perhaps the challenge of establishing a new chiropractic college in Connecticut (114). It was clear to all that he had cast his lot with Nugent and the NCA when he penned the following for the *National Chiropractic Journal.*

> *And so the day of the short course is over!..."*
>
> *We are for the longer course and have a 4 year course of 9 months each. We also maintain a 3 year course of 10 months each. We wish to give them more. We desire to teach in detail the following subjects: bacteriology, philosophy, psychology, neurology, orthopedy, pathology, symptomatology and diagnosis, anatomy, histology, physiology, hygiene, chemistry, gynecology, obstetrics, analysis, palpation, technique of adjusting, adjusting service, spinography, nerve tracing, first aid, dietetics, toxicology, jurisprudence, ethics, public health and we feel that even 3 years of 10 months each is not sufficient to teach them as thoroughly as we would like to in order that they may graduate as properly qualified Doctors of Chiropractic* (115).

The End of the Eastern Institute

According to Kightlinger, his published statements had "met with some approbation" (116). On the other hand, his decision to support the NCA disappointed straight college leaders (117, 118), and permanently distanced him from their organizations (e.g., ACEI, CHB/ICA). To Kightlinger's surprise, when Nugent, who was appointed NCA Director of Education in 1941, announced his list of fully accredited colleges in 1943 (i.e., Lincoln, National and Western States), the ECI received only "provisional" accreditation status, ostensibly because the school did not include physiotherapy in its curriculum. However, the primary reason for this limited recognition was probably the proprietary status of the school (119). Already experiencing a tuition shortfall owing to the wartime military draft, Kightlinger felt beleagured and betrayed. He lodged official objections with Nugent in several letters:

> *I wish to protest the PUBLICATION of this accrediting at this time, on the ground that it may lead those who are not fully acquainted with the method of accrediting to understand that these schools are not of a standard sufficient to be recognized by the National Chiropractic Association. It may cause us to lose students, thus a monetary loss. If all state laws were equal in the matter of legislation, and if we were permitted under the*

law of each state to conform to the rules laid down by your committee, then I would offer no protest, but because the state of Indiana and the state of Illinois and the state of Oregon have laws that permit schools to operate on a high standard, it is mitigating against us who are in states whose laws prohibit us from attaining the standard that your committee desires.

Here in the state of New York, I have been convicted, served a jail term for conducting a chiropractic institute and because I maintained some departments which were ILLEGAL IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK and which is maintained by your committee as part of the necessary curriculum to obtain full approval...We wish to conform in every way to the high standard, but the law will not permit us, and why should we, who are making this fight and are really sacrificing for chiropractic and the N.C.A. be penalized. Because it amounts to that. (By we, I mean all schools in New York City).

The State Examining Boards may decide that these provisionally approved schools may not get full credit for their graduates. Also, the prospective student reading the N.C.A. Journal, not knowing the circumstances may choose one of the three schools which you approve to the detriment of others...

As yet, we do not know why the Eastern was given provisional approval, that is, we know in general, but would like to have the specific points which cause us to differ from those of the fully approved schools... (120).

and:

...we feel that the publication of this decision of the National Committee of Educational Standards, was unfair and ill-timed and has done us a great deal of damage...because ... we had no specific work from the committee as to what we lack, so that we could make an effort to remedy this. Neither were we informed that the publication of this rating of your committee was to be made...We feel that we should have been given a chance to correct any conditions that exists in the mind of the committee before publication was made...We feel that it is unjust to us to have worked for years to help build up the NCA for many times, we have been offered opportunities to join with other organizations, to have this rating forced upon us, to our monetary detriment and to the loss of prestige in the profession...the publication of this rating has done more to shake my confidence in the National Association than any act since I became a member of it (121).

As "secretary of the faculty" at ECI, Clarence Weiant, D.C., Ph.D. lodged a similar protest with Loran M. Rogers, D.C., executive secretary of the NCA:

...We concur with Dr. Kightlinger on the following three points:

(1) We should have been presented with a bill of particulars concerning our deficiencies before any public action was taken in order that we might determine to what extent we could comply with the prescribed conditions.

(2) Schools which have declined to cooperate in any way or, which are outside the NCA have not been penalized by having the fact published that they are not approved.

(3) There has been no disposition on the part of the NCA to strengthen schools financially in some way so that they might attain the desired standards, as, for example, by the creation of scholarships, publicity campaigns for students, endowments, etc...

Furthermore, we feel that the decision to recognize two mixing schools and only one straight school is a two-to-one vote for physiotherapy, regardless of the fitness of the mixing schools as educational institutions (122).

Gordon M. Goodfellow, D.C., N.D., then serving on the NCA's Board of Directors, acknowledged the inappropriateness of announcing the accreditation status of the schools in the *NCA's Journal* before informing the individual schools and before specifying the deficiencies that lead each school to less than full accreditation (123). But Nugent stood firm on his decision to grant only provisional accreditation to Kightlinger's school. In memoranda prepared for the NCA's board of directors and the Committee on Educational Standards, the Director of Education noted that the "school problem in New York is inextricably entangled in the fight for chiropractic legislation" (1). Chiropractors in New York had been seeking a practice law since 1915 with little success, but prospects in 1943 looked brighter. Dismissing Kighlinger's harsh criticisms as due to his "natural impetuousness," Nugent insisted that "We cannot approve schools just simply because we personally like the individuals who head them" (1). The NCA leader recognized that, if a licensing law were passed in the empire state, none of the various New York schools would meet the standards of the NYS Board of Regents, which had authority over all professional institutions. "For the NCA to fully approve any of these schools and then have them rejected by the Regents

would be calamitous and would cause reverberations in many state legislatures of this country" (1). He also noted that none of the schools could expect to be approved by the Veterans Administration in their current form (2).

A possible solution, one which might meet the Regents' expectations and also improve the profession's image with the NYS legislature, lay in "amalgamation and the formation of one strong school" (1). Nugent mentioned that he had already broached this issue with the leaders of "the Eastern Institute, The Standard School, the New York School and the Columbia Institute," and that he felt "confident the whole New York School situation can be cleared up in the course of a few months" (1). His amalgamation plan involved the chartering of a new, non-profit college which would receive the assets of the merging schools, thereby providing adequate "physical equipment, faculty and course organization" (2). Further meetings with the school leaders to discuss the amalgamation were set for early 1944.

Leo J. Steinbach, D.C., dean of the Universal Chiropractic College in Pittsburgh, lent his support to Nugent's campaign (124), and was instrumental in persuading Kightlinger to continue to support the NCA's educational reforms. The ECI president acknowledged that Nugent's credibility with the NYS legislature would have been compromised by full accreditation of the Eastern, agreed to the formation of the new, non-profit school, and reaffirmed his commitment to the national organization:

> *We know that our school is not equipped as adequately as it should be and so when they asked Dr. Nugent if the schools of New York were approved, he could honestly answer, "Only conditionally, but if you give us a law, then they will improve themselves at once." Therefore, if we had been approved, it might have been disastrous. But, I want to say, that since I have written to the Board, and since Dr. Nugent has been permitted to remain in New York the length of time he has, a better understanding has developed. Many points have been cleared up which were a bit foggy at first...*
>
> *On Sunday, January 23rd, Dr. Nugent met with the Board of Directors of the EASTERN CHIROPRACTIC INSTITUTE and discussed the amalgamation of the schools in New York City (as they are the only ones in the State of New York.) We discussed the setting up of a new school that would meet the requirements of legislation which may be passed, so that the East and the profession would have a school equal to any other type of educational program.*
>
> *I am sure that you must give a great deal of credit to the untiring work and patience of Dr. Nugent in handling this rather delicate situation. I want the Board to know that win, lose or draw, we are still members of the National Chiropractic Association, supporting it and fighting for it...* (125).

Table 4: Administrators and faculty of the Institute of the Science & Art of Chiropractic, 1944 (later renamed the Chiropractic Institute of New York) (based on Dintenfass, 1945)

Craig M. Kightlinger, M.A., D.C., *President*	Albert J. Hagens, D.C.
E. Starr Graham, D.C., *Vice-President*	Frank F. Hirsch, D.C.
Clarence W. Weiant, D.C., Ph.D., *Dean*	Milton Kronovet, B.S., D.C.
Thure C. Peterson, D.C., *Associate Dean*	Reuben Luckens, D.C., M.A.
Julian M. Jacobs, D.C., *Dean of Students*	Benedict Lupica, D.C., M.A.
H. Lewis Trubenbach, D.C., *Director of Chiropractic*	Martin I. Phillips, D.C.
George D. Barclay, Ph.D	Paul Strattman, D.C.
Rachael Davidson, B.A., D.C.	Howe Ray Turnbull, Ph.G., D.C.
Julius Dintenfass, B.S., D.C.	F.B. Urbano, D.C.
	J. Robinson Verner, D.C.
	Edward Whitmont, M.D., D.C.

The end of the ECI saw the birth of the Chiropractic Institute of New York (CINY). Initially named the Institute of the Science and Art of Chiropractic, the new, non-profit school included administrators from the three merged institutions: Graham from the Standard School, Kightlinger, Weiant and Jacobs from ECI, and Peterson and Trubenbach from the NYSC (see Table 4). The new school was located at 152 West 42nd Street, and soon became a center for chiropractic research, owing to Weiant's 1943 appointment as NCA's first director of research, and his 1945 appointment as director of research for the newly formed Chiropractic Research Foundation (CRF), ancestor of today's FCER/ Foundation for Chiropractic Education and Research (5). As a member of the NCA's Gavel Club, Kightlinger was among the founders in 1944 of the Chiropractic Research Foundation, forerunner of today's Foundation for Chiropractic Education and Research (126, 127). Nugent's role in the formation of the new Institute seemingly brought with it the favor of the NCA and the CRF; in 1945 the CRF granted $2,500 to CINY "for the establishment of a complete Chemical and Bio-chemical Laboratory and X-ray equipment to be used for instruction and research purposes only" (128). The school continued in operation until 1968, and earned a reputation as an intellectual resource for the profession (129).

Kightlinger served as president of CINY for several years. However, Thure C. Peterson, D.C. played an increasingly dominant role as executive director of the college and as president of the NCA Council on Education. By 1946 CINY had been granted full accreditation by the NCA. In 1947 Kight and several other school administrators were arrested, tried and acquitted of "operating a school of medicine without approval of the Department of Education of New York" (20). He continued his active participation in the NCA's activities, and contributed to its *Journal* (e.g., 130-136). However, by September, 1951, at the age of 70, he was ready to step away from professional affairs (137), and subsequently retired to Sarasota, Florida (20).

Rehm (20) notes that Kight's retirement home was near the Barnum & Bailey Circus' winter retreat, and that he had many friends among the circus people. He presumably had many opportunities to visit with his former ally, B.J. Palmer, who also established a residence in Sarasota also near his circus friends (138). However, their political rivalries apparently prevented them from socializing with one another in retirement (139).

Kightlinger died in Sarasota at age 77 on June 8, 1958 (20). His three decade career in chiropractic had left its mark on the profession's educational systems. Although the CINY survived only 10 years beyond his death (20, 23), his influence was felt within the NCA and later the ACA Council on Education. He reluctantly accepted the demands of the field and the state boards of examiners for regulation of what had been private, proprietary institutions (the schools), but insisted that in exchange, the profession must support the schools (103). Uncompromising in his own vision of straight chiropractic, he nonetheless learned tolerance towards the views of his broad-scope chiropractic allies, and worked with them to build better instructional programs and facilities. Well educated himself, Kightlinger attracted and hired a better educated faculty than was typical of many chiropractic schools of the period, thereby producing one of the academically strongest straight institutions in the profession's history.

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